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ANDREA Q. RYAN			WESSENDORF, TERESA D	
SANOFI-AVENTIS U.S. LLC			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/603,282	Applicant(s) BAMAS-JACQUES ET AL.
	Examiner TERESA WESSENDORF	Art Unit 1639

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 1 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 2-11,13,15-17,19-26,29-35 and 40-42 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) ____ is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) 2-11, 13, 15-17,19-26, 29-35, 40-42 are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)

Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)

Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: ____

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:

- I. Claim 40, drawn to a method for selecting a PapM polypeptide variant, classified in class 435, subclass 7.1.
- II. Claim 41, drawn to a variant of the PapM polypeptide of bacteria of the *Streptomyces* genus, classified in class 530, subclass 350.
- III. Claim 42, drawn to a method for producing PINH2, classified in class 435, subclass 4+.
- IV. Claims 41 and 2, drawn to a variant polypeptide with G249S, classified in class 530, subclass 350.
- V. Claims 41 and 3, drawn to a variant polypeptide with T192I, classified in class 530, subclass 350.
- VI. Claims 41 and 4, drawn to a variant polypeptide with G249S and T192I, classified in class 530, subclass 350.
- VII. Claims 41, 5, 13 and 15-16, drawn to a nucleic acid, classified in class 536, subclass 23+.

VIII. Claims 41, 5-8 and 15-16, drawn to a variant nucleic acid with non-conservative amino acid change, classified in class 536, subclass 23+..

IX. Claims 41, 5-9 and 15-16, drawn to a variant nucleic acid with C658T, classified in class 536, subclass 423+.

X. Claims 41, 5-6, 10 and 15-16, drawn to a variant nucleic acid with G828A, classified in class 536, subclass 23+.

XI. Claims 41, 5-8, 11 and 15-16, drawn to a nucleic acid variant with G828A and C658T, classified in class 536, subclass 23.

XII. Claim 17, drawn to a method for producing a variant of the PapM polypeptide, classified in class 435, subclass 4+.

XIII. Claims 19-21, drawn to a method of modifying the proportion of the various B components of Streptogramin, classified in class 435, subclass 4+.

XIV. Claims 22-26, drawn to a method for producing one or more B components of Streptogramin, classified in class 435, subclass 4+.

XV. Claims 22 and 29, drawn to a method wherein the S. strain comprises a PApM gene variants (G828A) (C658T), classified in class 435, subclass 4+.

XVI. Claims 22 and 30, drawn to a method wherein the S. strain comprises a PApM gene variant (G828A), classified in class 435, subclass 4+.

XVII. Claims 22 and 31, drawn to a method wherein the S. strain comprises a PApM gene variant (C658T), classified in class 435, subclass 4+.

XVIII. Claims 5 and 32, drawn to a mutant strain of S. pristinaespiralis, classified in class 435, subclass 243+.

XIX. Claims 5 and 32-33, drawn to a mutant strain of S pristinaespiralis SP 217, classified in class 435, subclass 243+.

XX. Claims 5, 32 and 34, drawn to a mutant strain of S pristinaespiralis SP 101, classified in class 435, subclass 243+.

XXI Claims 5, 32 and 35, drawn to a mutant strain of S pristinaespiralis SP218, classified in class 435, subclass 243+

The inventions are distinct, each from the other because of the following reasons:

Inventions II, IV-XI, XVIII, XIX, XX and XXI are directed to related products. The related inventions are distinct if: (1) the inventions as claimed are either not capable of use together or can have a materially different design, mode of operation, function, or effect; (2) the inventions do not overlap in scope, i.e., are mutually exclusive; and (3) the inventions as claimed are not obvious variants. See MPEP § 806.05(j). In the instant case, the inventions as claimed can have a materially different design, mode of operation, function, or effect. Claims drawn to polypeptide have different structures composed of amino acid residues as the basic units. Nucleic acid (vectors) containing for example bases are structurally different from the polypeptide and from the different cell strains of Streptogramin. The different cell strains contain different combinations of biomolecules. Furthermore, the inventions as claimed do not encompass overlapping subject matter and there is nothing of record to show them to be obvious variants.

Inventions I, III, XII-XVI and XVII are directed to related processes. The related inventions are distinct if: (1) the inventions as claimed are either not capable of use together or can have a materially different design, mode of operation, function, or effect; (2) the inventions do not overlap in scope, i.e., are mutually exclusive; and (3) the inventions as claimed

are not obvious variants. See MPEP § 806.05(j). In the instant case, the inventions as claimed are drawn to different methods of either using or producing a product e.g., PINH2. Furthermore, the inventions as claimed do not encompass overlapping subject matter and there is nothing of record to show them to be obvious variants.

Inventions II and XII are related as process of making and product made. The inventions are distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) that the process as claimed can be used to make another and materially different product or (2) that the product as claimed can be made by another and materially different process (MPEP § 806.05(f)). In the instant case the product as claimed can be made by another and materially different process as solid phase synthesis.

Inventions II and I are related as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product. See MPEP § 806.05(h). In the instant case the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product to probe other polypeptide variants.

Restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper because all these inventions listed in this action are independent or distinct for the reasons given above and there would be a serious search and examination burden if restriction were not required because one or more of the following reasons apply:

- (a) the inventions have acquired a separate status in the art in view of their different classification;
- (b) the inventions have acquired a separate status in the art due to their recognized divergent subject matter;
- (c) the inventions require a different field of search (for example, searching different classes/subclasses or electronic resources, or employing different search queries);
- (d) the prior art applicable to one invention would not likely be applicable to another invention;
- (e) the inventions are likely to raise different non-prior art issues under 35 U.S.C. 101 and/or 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph.

Applicant is advised that the reply to this requirement to be complete must include (i) an election of a invention to be examined even though the requirement may be traversed (37 CFR

1.143) and (ii) identification of the claims encompassing the elected invention.

The election of an invention may be made with or without traverse. To reserve a right to petition, the election must be made with traverse. If the reply does not distinctly and specifically point out supposed errors in the restriction requirement, the election shall be treated as an election without traverse. Traversal must be presented at the time of election in order to be considered timely. Failure to timely traverse the requirement will result in the loss of right to petition under 37 CFR 1.144. If claims are added after the election, applicant must indicate which of these claims are readable on the elected invention.

If claims are added after the election, applicant must indicate which of these claims are readable upon the elected invention.

Should applicant traverse on the ground that the inventions are not patentably distinct, applicant should submit evidence or identify such evidence now of record showing the inventions to be obvious variants or clearly admit on the record that this is the case. In either instance, if the examiner finds one of the inventions unpatentable over the prior art, the evidence or

admission may be used in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) of the other invention.

Species Election/Restriction

This application contains claims directed to patentably distinct species of the claimed invention.

Claims 41, 16, 17, 19, 22, 23, are generic to the following disclosed patentably distinct species:

For Group I: (Applicant must elect, for the purposes of search, a **single** species of a variant protein. Applicants must further provide the exact sequence of the variant protein).

Variant of the PapM polypeptide as recited in claim 41.

For Group XI: (Applicant must elect, for the purposes of search, a **single** species of a host cell).

Host cell as recited in claim 16.

For Group XII-XIII: (Applicant must elect, for the purposes of search, a **single** species of a variant protein. Applicants must further provide the exact sequence of the variant protein).

Variant polypeptide as recited in e.g., claim 17.

For Group XIV: (Applicant must elect, for the purposes of search, a **single** species of a variant protein and a single species of Streptogramin. Applicants must further provide the exact sequence of the variant protein).

1. Variant polypeptide as recited in claim 2.

2. Streptogramin strain as recited in claim 23.

The species are independent or distinct because as disclosed the different species have mutually exclusive characteristics for each identified species. In addition, these species are not obvious variants of each other based on the current record.

Applicant is required under 35 U.S.C. 121 to elect a single disclosed species for prosecution on the merits to which the claims shall be restricted if no generic claim is finally held to be allowable.

There is an examination and search burden for these patentably distinct species due to their mutually exclusive characteristics. The species require a different field of search (e.g., searching different classes/subclasses or electronic resources, or employing different search queries); and/or the prior art applicable to one species would not likely be applicable to another species; and/or the species are likely to raise different non-prior art issues under 35 U.S.C. 101 and/or 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph.

Applicant is advised that the reply to this requirement to be complete must include (i) an election of a species to be examined even though the requirement may be traversed (37 CFR 1.143) and (ii) identification of the claims encompassing the

elected species, including any claims subsequently added. An argument that a claim is allowable or that all claims are generic is considered nonresponsive unless accompanied by an election.

The election of the species may be made with or without traverse. To preserve a right to petition, the election must be made with traverse. If the reply does not distinctly and specifically point out supposed errors in the election of species requirement, the election shall be treated as an election without traverse. Traversal must be presented at the time of election in order to be considered timely. Failure to timely traverse the requirement will result in the loss of right to petition under 37 CFR 1.144. If claims are added after the election, applicant must indicate which of these claims are readable on the elected species.

Should applicant traverse on the ground that the species are not patentably distinct, applicant should submit evidence or identify such evidence now of record showing the species to be obvious variants or clearly admit on the record that this is the case. In either instance, if the examiner finds one of the species unpatentable over the prior art, the evidence or admission may be used in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) of the other species.

Upon the allowance of a generic claim, applicant will be entitled to consideration of claims to additional species which depend from or otherwise require all the limitations of an allowable generic claim as provided by 37 CFR 1.141.

Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a request under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

The examiner has required restriction between product and process claims. Where applicant elects claims directed to the product, and the product claims are subsequently found allowable, withdrawn process claims that depend from or otherwise require all the limitations of the allowable product claim will be considered for rejoinder. All claims directed to a nonelected process invention must require all the limitations of an allowable product claim for that process invention to be rejoined.

In the event of rejoinder, the requirement for restriction between the product claims and the rejoined process claims will be withdrawn, and the rejoined process claims will be fully examined for patentability in accordance with 37 CFR 1.104. Thus, to be allowable, the rejoined claims must meet all criteria for patentability including the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 101, 102, 103 and 112. Until all claims to the elected product are found allowable, an otherwise proper restriction requirement between product claims and process claims may be maintained. Withdrawn process claims that are not commensurate in scope with an allowable product claim will not be rejoined. See MPEP § 821.04(b). Additionally, in order to retain the right to rejoinder in accordance with the above policy, applicant is advised that the process claims should be amended during

prosecution to require the limitations of the product claims. **Failure to do so may result in a loss of the right to rejoinder.** Further, note that the prohibition against double patenting rejections of 35 U.S.C. 121 does not apply where the restriction requirement is withdrawn by the examiner before the patent issues. See MPEP § 804.01.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to TERESA WESSENDORF whose telephone number is (571)272-0812. The examiner can normally be reached on flexitime.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christopher Low can be reached on 571-272-0951. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/TERESA WESSENDORF/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1639